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EXAMINER

DIVECHA, KAMAL B

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2151

SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE	MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
3 MONTHS	12/20/2006	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/867,540

Applicant(s)

DOI, MIWAKO

Examiner

KAMAL B. DIVECHA

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 12 October 2006.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 17-22 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 17-22 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

Response to Arguments

Claims 17-22 are pending in this application.

Applicant's arguments filed October 12, 2006 in a request for continued examination (RCE) with respect to claims 17-22 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

In response filed, applicant argues in substance that:

- a. Lindholm, Pat. Pub. No. US 2001/0051514 A1 was filed March 9, 2001 and claims priority from provisional application 60/188,649 filed March 31, 2000.

Accordingly, only the features disclosed in the attached Lindholm provisional application 60/188,649 can be used to reject the present application as the present claims are supported by JP-2000-163041. Lindholm 60/188,649 does not teach or suggest that in inputted number is converted based on the location coordinate as is recited in the independent claims. Lindholm, Pat. Pub. No. US 2001/0051514 A1 cannot be used to anticipate this feature (See remarks, page 9).

In response to argument [a], Examiner respectfully disagrees.

Lindholm, Pub. No. US 2001/0051514 A1 was filed March 9, 2001 and claims priority from provisional application 60/188,649 filed March 10, 2000.

The present application was filed May 31, 2001 and claims priority to foreign application JP-2000-163041 filed on May 31, 2000.

In response filed, applicant refers to page 25, paragraph 0055 to page 27, paragraph 0056 and fig. 4 of the filed certified translation of JP-2000-163041 for supporting the feature "converting the inputted emergency telephone number to one of said plurality of additional emergency telephone numbers".

The cited specification of the translation is reproduced herein:

[0055] In the embodiment described above, the connection information storage 2 stores the communication point table of the service providers that provide connection service to the Internet.

In the following, a case will be described where the connection information storage 2 stores a table of regional connection points in case of emergency.

[0056] Note that the connection points in case of emergency are those to service provider from which the user can receive emergency services in his or her mother language upon emergency while he or she is abroad. For example, in Japan as the motherland of the user, "119" is a fire engine/ambulance call, and "110" is a police call. When the connection information table 2 stores the table of connection points in case of emergency, the user can receive a service corresponding to the purpose of an emergency call in the current location (country) of the user by only dialing "119" or "110" as in emergency in Japan.

That is, as shown in FIG. 4, the table of connection points in case of emergency registers the location information and telephone numbers of service providers of each region corresponding to the telephone numbers (e.g., "119", "110", and the like in Japan) of service providers in the user's motherland. More specifically, the telephone numbers of service providers of each region (country), which provide the same services as those of the service providers in the user's motherland, and their location information are registered in association with the telephone numbers of the service providers in the user's motherland.

The mobile communication terminal acquires the latest location information (current location) of the user in accordance with the flow chart shown in FIG. 2 as in the embodiment described above (step S101). Then, the telephone numbers of regional service providers corresponding to the service providers in the user's motherland are selected from the table shown in FIG. 4 (steps S102 and S103). The controller 9 holds the selected telephone numbers of regional service providers corresponding to those of the service providers in the user's motherland. Every time the regional service providers are changed in the processes in steps S102 and S103, the controller 9 updates the telephone numbers of regional service providers corresponding to those of the service providers in the user's motherland (step S104).

[0057] If a connection instruction to a network, i.e., a connection instruction to a connection point (e.g., telephone number 119 or 110) is input at the connection designation device 1 (if the user dials "119" or "110"), the input device 4 originates a call using the telephone number of the regional service provider corresponding to the instructed telephone number.

[0058] As described above, according to the embodiment, the user can easily perform connection to the communication destination, even in overseas, to his or her advantage.

FIG. 4

Connection point in case of emergency

Connection point	Location	Telephone number
119	(X1, Y1)	TEL1
119	(X2, Y2)	TEL2
110	(X3, Y3)	TEL3
110	(X4, Y4)	TEL4
:	:	:

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The passage and the figure above as cited by the applicant for the support of the subject matter fails to disclose, teach or even suggest, “converting, the inputted emergency telephone number to one of said plurality of additional emergency telephone numbers”.

The term “converting” in the relevant art is expressly defined as “to change (something) into another form, substance, state or product.”

The passage and/or the figure above fails to disclose, teach or suggest changing the inputted telephone number into another number.

As set forth in the passage above, when the user inputs the telephone number, the mobile device selects the telephone number from the table, based on the user’s location (i.e. motherland, roaming, country, region), and originates the call through the selected telephone number, wherein the selected telephone number corresponds to same functionality as the inputted telephone number.

In other words, referring to table, and selecting the emergency telephone number in a current country having the same functionality as the inputted telephone number, is not equal to converting a telephone number to one of plurality of additional telephone numbers because conversion involves changing an object into another form, substance, state or product.

Therefore, the translation (i.e. an English translation of the Japanese application) fails to provide any support for the limitation “converting the inputted emergency telephone number to one of said plurality of additional emergency telephone numbers”, in which case, Lindholm, Pub. No. US 2001/0051514 A1 filed March 9, 2001, is a prior art and can be used to anticipate the claimed limitation and/or feature.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

1. Claims 17 and 18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Claim 17 recites:

A Call originating method to a mobile communication telephone, comprising:

- receiving a table downloaded from a server storing a table containing an emergency telephone number for use in a user's motherland, a plurality of additional emergency telephone numbers for use in regions other than said user's motherland and which functionally correspond to said emergency telephone number for use in a user's motherland, and respective location information identifying the region where each of said plurality of additional emergency telephone numbers is in use;
- storing the table in a first memory;
- specifying a telephone's present location coordinate;
- inputting said emergency telephone number for use in a user's motherland;
- converting the inputted emergency telephone number to one of said plurality of additional emergency telephone numbers whose corresponding location information designates a region including the telephone's present location coordinate and whose functionality corresponds to the inputted emergency telephone number, by retrieving the one of said plurality of additional emergency telephone numbers from the stored table based on the telephone's present location coordinate and the inputted emergency telephone number; and
- calling the one of the said plurality of additional emergency telephone numbers.

In the context of the claim, the functionality "receiving", "storing", "specifying", "inputting", "converting" and "calling" is unclear. It is unclear whether these functions are with respect to a user, a mobile telephone and/or server.

Applicant is advised to take an appropriate action.

For examination purposes, the functions above are interpreted as with respect to mobile telephone and the server such as a base station.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 17, 18 and 21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Agre et al. (hereinafter Agre, U. S. Patent No. 6,073,013) in view of Alperovich (PCT/US99/15132 or Int. Pub. No.: WO 00/04734).

As per claim 17, Agre discloses a Call originating method to a mobile communication terminal, comprising: a table storing a table containing an emergency telephone number for use in a user's motherland, a plurality of additional emergency telephone numbers for use in regions other than said user's motherland and which functionally correspond to said emergency telephone number for use in a user's motherland, and respective location information identifying the region where each of said plurality of additional emergency telephone numbers is in use (col. 12 L47 to col. 13 L29 and col. 14 L21-47); storing the table in a first memory (fig. 7 item #510, col. 12 L45-50); specifying a terminals present location coordinate (col. 3 L35-40); inputting said emergency telephone number for use in a user's motherland (col. 12 L45-62); converting the inputted emergency telephone number to one of said plurality of additional emergency telephone numbers whose corresponding location information designates a region including the terminal's present location coordinate and whose functionality corresponds to the inputted emergency telephone number, by retrieving the one of said plurality of additional emergency telephone numbers from the stored table based on the terminal's present location coordinate and the

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inputted emergency telephone number (col. 12 L45 to col. 13 L10); and calling the retrieved telephone number (col. 13 L25-26), however Agre does not disclose the process of receiving a table downloaded from a server.

Alperovich, from the same field of endeavor, explicitly discloses the process of receiving a table downloaded from a server storing a table containing telephone numbers of respective emergency contact points for use in respective regions (page 2 lines 9-20).

Therefore it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Agre in view of Alperovich by utilizing the teachings of Alperovich in order to receive a table downloaded from a server.

One of ordinary skilled in the art would have been motivated because it is desirable for subscribers to be able to quickly obtain local directory information about the regions they are traveling (Alperovich, page 2 lines 1-5).

As per claim 18, Agre discloses the process of storing in a second memory device a plurality of connection information items corresponding to respective servers and the servers' respective location information items (fig. 4 item #220 and item #222); retrieving, from the second memory, a connection information item corresponding to one of the servers whose corresponding location information item is nearest to the terminal's present location coordinate (col. 7 L24-30); and connecting to said one the serves using the retrieved connection information item (col. 8 L15-25), however Agre does not teach the process of connecting to one of the server for the purpose of receiving the table. Alperovich teaches the process of connecting wherein connecting occurs when the mobile device is powered up (page 7 lines 9-22) and receiving the table (page 7 lines 24-28). Therefore it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skilled

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in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Alperovich as stated above with Agre in order to receive the table. One of ordinary skilled in the art would have been motivated because of the same reasons as set forth in claim 17 above.

As per claim 21, Agre discloses a call originating method applied to a mobile communication terminal communicating with one of a plurality of servers using a connection information item corresponding to the one of the servers, each of the servers being provided to one of a plurality of regions and storing a table containing an emergency telephone number for use in a user's motherland, a plurality of additional emergency telephone numbers for use in regions other than said user's motherland and which functionality correspond to said emergency telephone number for use in user's motherland, and respective location information identifying the region where each of said plurality of additional emergency telephone numbers is in use (col. 12 L47 to col. 13 L29 and col. 14 L21-47), the method comprising: storing in a first memory a plurality of connection information items corresponding to respective servers and the servers' respective location information (fig. 4 item #220, 222); specifying a terminal's present location coordinate (col. 3 L35-40); selecting one the servers, whose location information is closest to the terminals present location coordinate, based on the location information stored in the first memory (col. 7 L24-30); storing in a second memory the updated table (col. 14 L21-47); inputting the emergency telephone numbers for use in a user's motherland; converting the inputted emergency telephone number to one of said plurality of additional emergency telephone numbers whose corresponding location information designates a region including the terminal's present location coordinate and whose functionality corresponds to the inputted emergency telephone number, by retrieving the one of said plurality of additional emergency telephone

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numbers from the stored table based on the terminal's present location coordinate and the inputted emergency telephone number (col. 12 L45 to col. 13 L29) and calling the retrieved telephone number (col. 13 L25-26), however Agre does not disclose the process of requesting a server to downloading an updated table.

Alperovich, from the same field of endeavor explicitly discloses the process of downloading an updated table and storing the downloaded table (page 7 lines 24-28 and page 2 lines 18-20). Therefore it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Alperovich with Agre in order to download an updated table to a memory.

One of ordinary skilled in the art would have been motivated because of the same reasons as set forth in claim 17.

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3. Claims 19-20 and 22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Agre et al. (hereinafter Agre, U. S. Patent No. 6,073,013) in view of Alperovich (PCT/US99/15132 or Int. Pub. No.: WO 00/04734) and further in view of Lindholm (Pub. No.: US 2001/0051514 A1).

As per claim 19, Agre discloses a mobile communication terminal (fig. 11 item #712) comprising: means for storing a table containing an emergency telephone number for use in a user's motherland, a plurality of additional emergency telephone numbers for use in regions other than said user's motherland and which functionality correspond to said emergency telephone number for use in a user's motherland, and respective location information identifying the region where each of said plurality of additional emergency telephone numbers is in use (col. 12 L47 to col. 13 L29 and col. 14 L21-27):

- a memory to store the table (fig. 7 item #510 and col. 12 L45-50, fig. 5 item #318);
- means for specifying a terminal's present location coordinate (col. 3 L35-50 and fig. 5 item #324);
- means for inputting said emergency telephone number for use in a user's motherland (fig. 6 item #402 and col. 12 L45-62); and
- means for calling the one of said plurality of additional emergency telephone numbers (col. 13 L25-26),

However, Agre does not disclose a mobile communication terminal comprising: a means for receiving a table downloaded from a server and means for converting the inputted emergency telephone number to one of said plurality of additional emergency telephone numbers whose corresponding location information designates a region including the terminal's present location

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coordinate and whose functionality corresponds to the inputted emergency telephone number, by retrieving the one of said plurality of additional emergency telephone numbers from the stored table based on the terminal's present location coordinate and the inputted emergency telephone number.

Alperovich, from the same field of endeavor explicitly discloses the process of downloading an updated table and storing the downloaded table (page 7 lines 24-28 and page 2 lines 18-20). Therefore it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Alperovich with Agre in order to download an updated table to a memory.

One of ordinary skilled in the art would have been motivated because it is desirable for subscribers to be able to quickly obtain local directory information about the regions they are traveling (Alperovich, page 2 lines 1-5).

However, Alperovich does not disclose a mobile terminal comprising a means for converting the inputted emergency telephone number to one of said plurality of additional emergency telephone numbers whose corresponding location information designates a region including the terminal's present location coordinate and whose functionality corresponds to the inputted emergency telephone number, by retrieving the one of said plurality of additional emergency telephone numbers from the stored table based on the terminal's present location coordinate and the inputted emergency telephone number.

Lindholm, from the same field of endeavor explicitly discloses the mobile communication terminal (fig. 3 item #102) comprising a means for receiving a table downloaded from a server (fig. 3 item #308, pg. 3 [0033]), means for converting the inputted emergency

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telephone number to one of said plurality of additional emergency telephone numbers whose corresponding location information designates a region including the terminal's present location coordinate and whose functionality corresponds to the inputted emergency telephone number, by retrieving the one of said plurality of additional emergency telephone numbers from the stored table based on the terminal's present location coordinate and the inputted emergency telephone number (fig. 3 item #302, pg. 1 [0005-0009], pg. 2 [0013-0017], pg. 3 [0029-0033], pg. 4 [0037-0041]) and means for calling the one of said plurality of additional emergency telephone numbers (fig. 3 item #328, 326, pg. 4 [0037-0039]).

Therefore it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Agre in view of Alperovich and further in view of Lindholm, in order to include a means in a mobile terminal for converting the inputted emergency telephone number into one of said plurality of additional emergency telephone number based on the terminal's location.

One of ordinary skilled in the art would have been motivated because it would have enabled a user to call emergency services in a wireless telecommunications network, whether or not the user is in a foreign country, using the mobile terminal (Lindholm, see abstract, pg. 4 [0038]).

As per claim 20, Agre discloses the mobile terminal comprising: a second memory to store a plurality of connection information items corresponding to respective servers and the servers' respective location information items (fig. 4 item #220 and item #222); means for retrieving, from the second memory, a connection information item corresponding to one of the servers whose corresponding location information item is nearest to the terminal's present

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location coordinate (col. 7 L24-30); and means for connecting to said one the serves using the retrieved connection information item (col. 8 L15-25), however Agre does not teach the process of connecting to one of the server for the purpose of receiving the table. Alperovich teaches the process of connecting wherein connecting occurs when the mobile device is powered up (page 7 lines 9-22) and receiving the table (page 7 lines 24-28). Therefore it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Alperovich as stated above with Agre in order to receive the table. One of ordinary skilled in the art would have been motivated because of the same reasons as set forth in claim 19.

As per claim 22, Agre discloses a mobile communication terminal configured to communicate with one of a plurality of servers using a connection information item corresponding to the one of the servers, each of the servers being provided to one of a plurality of regions and storing a table containing an emergency telephone number for use in a user's motherland, a plurality of additional emergency telephone numbers for use in regions other than said user's motherland and which functionality correspond to said emergency telephone number for use in user's motherland, and respective location information identifying the region where each of said plurality of additional emergency telephone numbers is in use (col. 12 L47 to col. 13 L29 and col. 14 L21-47), the mobile communication terminal comprising:

- a first memory to store a plurality of connection information items corresponding to respective servers and the servers' respective location information (fig. 4 item #220, 222); specifying a terminal's present location coordinate (col. 3 L35-40);
- means for specifying a terminal's present location coordinate (fig. 5 item #324);

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- means for selecting one the servers, whose location information is closest to the terminals present location coordinate, based on the location information stored in the first memory (col. 7 L24-30);

- a second memory to store the updated table (col. 14 L21-47);

- means for inputting the emergency telephone numbers for use in a user's motherland; retrieving, from the updated table stored in the second memory one of said plurality if additional emergency telephone numbers whose functionality corresponds to the inputted emergency telephone numbers; calling the retrieved telephone numbers (col. 12 L45 to col. 13 L29) and teaches the process of requesting a selected server wherein the server is the service provider based on one of the connection information (col. 7 L24-30).

However, Agre does not disclose a mobile terminal comprising a means for requesting the server to download an updated table and means for converting the inputted emergency telephone number to one of said plurality of additional emergency telephone numbers whose corresponding location information designates a region including the terminal's present location coordinate and whose functionality corresponds to the inputted emergency telephone number, by retrieving the one of said plurality of additional emergency telephone numbers from the stored table based on the terminal's present location coordinate and the inputted emergency telephone number.

Alperovich, from the same field of endeavor explicitly discloses the process of downloading an updated table and storing the downloaded table (page 7 lines 24-28 and page 2 lines 18-20). Therefore it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skilled in the art at

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the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Alperovich with Agre in order to download an updated table to a memory.

One of ordinary skilled in the art would have been motivated because it is desirable for subscribers to be able to quickly obtain local directory information about the regions they are traveling (Alperovich, page 2 lines 1-5).

However, Alperovich does not disclose a mobile terminal comprising a means for converting the inputted emergency telephone number to one of said plurality of additional emergency telephone numbers whose corresponding location information designates a region including the terminal's present location coordinate and whose functionality corresponds to the inputted emergency telephone number, by retrieving the one of said plurality of additional emergency telephone numbers from the stored table based on the terminal's present location coordinate and the inputted emergency telephone number.

Lindholm, from the same field of endeavor explicitly discloses the mobile communication terminal (fig. 3 item #102) comprising a means for receiving a table downloaded from a server (fig. 3 item #308, pg. 3 [0033]), means for converting the inputted emergency telephone number to one of said plurality of additional emergency telephone numbers whose corresponding location information designates a region including the terminal's present location coordinate and whose functionality corresponds to the inputted emergency telephone number, by retrieving the one of said plurality of additional emergency telephone numbers from the stored table based on the terminal's present location coordinate and the inputted emergency telephone number (fig. 3 item #302, pg. 1 [0005-0009], pg. 2 [0013-0017], pg. 3 [0029-0033], pg. 4 [0037-

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0041]) and means for calling the one of said plurality of additional emergency telephone numbers (fig. 3 item #328, 326, pg. 4 [0037-0039]).

Therefore it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Agre in view of Alperovich and further in view of Lindholm, in order to include a means in a mobile terminal for converting the inputted emergency telephone number into one of said plurality of additional emergency telephone number based on the terminal's location.

One of ordinary skilled in the art would have been motivated because it would have enabled a user to call emergency services in a wireless telecommunications network, whether or not the user is in a foreign country, using the mobile terminal (Lindholm, see abstract, pg. 4 [0038]).

Additional References

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

- i. Raith et al., U. S. Patent No. 6,073,005.
- ii. Raith et al., U. S. Patent No. 6,115,596.
- iii. Lindholm, U. S. Patent No. 6,766,159 B2.

Conclusion

In order to expedite the prosecution in this application, applicant's attention is directed towards the US Patent No. 6,073,005 to Raith.

Applicant is also advised to correct the indefinite error with respect to claims 17 and 18.

More importantly, applicant is advised to reconsider the usage of term "converting" in the claims.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to KAMAL B. DIVECHA whose telephone number is 571-272-5863. The examiner can normally be reached on Increased Flex Work Schedule.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Zarni Maung can be reached on 571-272-3939. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Kamal Divecha
Art Unit 2151
December 14, 2006.



ZARNI MAUNG
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER